



DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

Deel X.

ZATURDAG den 16den NOVEMBER, 1822.

N. 46.

Gedrukt en Zaturdag's morgens uitgegeven by WILLIAM LEE, Drukker voor Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden.

Fiscaal's Kantoor, den 15den November 1822

DE ondergeteekende als daartoe door den Weledelen Achtbaren Raad behoorlyk gequalificeerd, doet by deze alle Broodbakkers te kennen geven, en ordonneren, dat de Broden voor de volgende week te bakken het gewigt moeten houden als:

De Fransche Broden 15, en

De Ronde Broden 16 oncen

Op pœne als by publicatie is gestatueerd.

Per order van den Raad Fiscaal,

SALOMON BULTE. Eerste Klerk.

N^o. 814. EXTRACT uit het Journaal gehouden by den Gouverneur van Curaçao en onderhoorige Eilanden Bonaire en Aruba.

Nader gelezen zynde de vertaling eener op gisteren by ons ontvangene missive van Zyne Excellentie den Generaal en Chef van het Spaansche Leger op de vaste kust, gedagteekend te Maracaibo den 18den October II., als mede van de bylaag derzelve zynde een besluit opzigtelyk de behandeling die vreemdelingen van wege gemelden Generaal te verwachten hebben indien zy ontmoet worden in dienst of in de landen in het bezit der vyanden van de Spaansche natie op de vaste kust, zoo en in diervoeg als in het gemelde besluit is uitgedrukt; luidende de missive en bylaag aldus.

TRANSLAAT.

Nationale Armé van Venezuela.

HOOG EDELE GESTRENGE HEER!

Met oogmerk om voortekomen de schade en prejuditie waaraan blootgesteld zyn de vreemdelingen die ontmoet worden door myne troepen in de landen der vaste kust, welke ik belast ben te onderwerpen aan de afhankelijkheid van en vereeniging met de Spaansche Natie aan dewelke dezelve behooren, voeg ik hierby autentieke kopy der publicatie door my uitgevaardigd na de onderwerping van Maracaibo, ten einde dezelve ter kennis van Uwe Excellentie ondergeschikten brengende ik verschoond moge blijven der verplichting van tegen hen te procederen zoo als daarby in de genoemde gevallen is voor geschreven.

God beware Uwe Excellentie vele Jaren.—Hoofd kwartier te Maracaibo den 18den October 1822.

(w. g.) FRANCISCO THOMAS MORALES.

Aan Zyne Excellentie den Schoutbynacht, Gouverneur van Curaçao en onderhoorigheden.

Vertaald door my,
M. RICARDO,
Gouv. Trans. en Int.

TRANSLAAT.

Don Francisco Tomas Morales Morales de Campo, by de Nationale Legers en Chef van het Leger der Vaste kust.

Nademaal, in weerwil der ten aanzien van al de havens der vaste kust in het bezit der dissidenten verklaarde blokkade, vele vreemdelingen zich aldaar hebben vervoegd, zoo tot ondersteuning der muitery als tot het bedryf en aanhouden van handel en betrekkingen dewelke zeer nadeelige gevolgen hebben voor de heerschappy en wettige regten der Spaansche natie, zoo mede voor de zuiverheid en heilichheid van onzen geheiligden Godsdienst, de eerlyke en deugd-zame gewoonten die dezer gelukkige landen tot oer verstrekken.

Gebruik makende van de vertegenwoordiging en magt waarmede ik bekleed ben; en ten hoogsten belangstellende in de handhaving van dusdanige hoog belangrijke en verhevene zaken, en niet minder in de herstelling van de goede volksgebruiken uit Venezuela uitgeroeid door de onberadene hand die zich tot de gezegde vreemdelingen uitatrekte.

Heb ik, tot verhindering van dergelyke onheil, op heden het volgende besloten en gelast.

Artikel 1.—De vreemdelingen die in het toekomstige gevonden en ontmoet worden in militairen dienst, of in eenig vak van administratie der vyanden, of belast met het stellen, drukken of uitgeven van tydsschriften, papieren of werken betrekkelijk tot den tegenwoordigen oorlog, of tot zaken betreffende het afgewekene (dissidente) Amerika; den catholyken Godsdienst, of op eenigerlei wyze schadelijk voor de Natie, des zelfs Gouvernement of ondergeschikten, zullen, na een kort onderzoek voor eene Militaire commissie, de straf des doods ondergaan; terwyl al hunne zoo roerende als onroerende goederen ten

voordeele van den Lande zullen worden verbeurd verklaard.

Artikel 2.—De vreemdelingen die ontmoet worden buiten de uitoefening en betrekkingen waarvan in het voorgaande artikel melding is gemaakt, maar die zich naar deze landen, staande het bezit derzelve door de vyanden, begeven hebben zullen verwezen worden tot drie jaren arbeid aan de publieke werken en hunne eigendommen zullen ten behoeve van de Nationale Schatkist worden verbeurd verklaard.

Artikel 3.—De vreemdelingen die in deze onderworpen hoofdstad en derzelyer grondgebied gevonden zyn, en welke ten gevolge der Nationale edelmoechigheid, uit hoofde dat men niet zoo als thans genoegzaam van hunne daden zoo wel als van hun staatkundig en godsdienstig gedrag onderrigt was, het lot niet hebben ondergaan waaraan zy zoo in personen als in eigendommen onderhevig zyn geweest, zullen verplicht zyn zich met hunne goederen van het geheele Spaansche grondgebied te verwijderen, zich bevestigende waar het hun zal goed dunkt; en wel zulks binnen den strikt bepaalden tyd van acht dagen, met verbod van daarop terug te keeren op straffe des doods, ten ware dat het geschiedt overeenkomstig de voorwaarden en omstandigheden die ten opzichte van den wettigen handel met de havens van Venezuela zyn voorgeschreven. En ten einde dat deze kennis van allen kome, behoortlyk ten uitvoer gebracht, en door civile en militaire autoriteiten gehandhaafd worde, voorts nog dat de bedoelde vreemdelingen zich onthouden de blokkade en dit besluit te overtreden, zal het tegenwoordige in deze hoofdstad en andere provincien, naar gelang dat dezelve worden bevredigd, openlyk afgekondigd en bekend gemaakt, gedrukt en naar de kolonien zoo mede daar waar het verder zal behooren, verzonden worden.

Hoofd kwartier Maracaibo den 15den September 1822. (w. g.) FRANCISCO THOMAS MORALES. — Jose Alvaro, Secretaris.—Voor kopy van het afgekondigde binnen deze stad Maracaibo den 17den September 1822.

(was getekend) ALVARO.

Door my,
M. RICARDO,
Gouv. Trans. en Int.

Is goedgevonden en verstaan:

1. Het volgende antwoord aan den voormelden Generaal en Chef te doen toekomen; namelijk:

Curaçao den 5den November 1822.

De Schout by nacht, Gouverneur van Curaçao en onderhoorige Eilanden.

AAN

Zyne Excellentie den Generaal en Chef van het Spaansche Leger op de vaste kust.

Ik heb de eer gehad op den 4den dezer te ontvangen uwer Excellenties missive van den 18den October II. met het daarby gevoegde autentieke exemplaar van uwer Excellenties besluit dd. 15den der maand September dezes jaars, opzigtelyk de behandeling die vreemdelingen van wege uwe Excellentie te verwachten hebben, indien dezelve ontmoet worden in dienst of in de landen in het bezit der vyanden van de Spaansche natie op de vaste kust, zoo en in diervoeg als in het gemelde besluit is uitgedrukt.

Ofschoon ik niet wil noch zal treden in de maatregelen van politie en veiligheid welke uwe Excellentie, met in acht neming van het volken en oorlogsregt, mogt goedvinden te nemen overal waar uwe Excellentie wettig gezag voert, zoo gevoel ik my echter verplicht om my by deze te verzetten tegen de zoodanigen welke men op Nederlandsche onderdanen, die in de uitoefening van het onschuldig bedryf des handels of in de vreedzame waarneming hunner belangen ontmoet worden, zoude willen toepasselyk maken en in werking brengen, krachtens of ingevolge uwer Excellenties opgemeld besluit.

Ik blyf my houden aan het gene ik reeds ten opzichte van blokkade gezegd en te kennen gegeven heb, namelijk: dat ik geene andere erken dan de zoodanige welke overeenkomstig de regten van volkeren gedecreteerd en de facto onderhouden wordt.

Ten aanzien der bedreigde behandeling, ontken ik op de plegtigste wyze het regt hetwelk uwe Excellentie vermeent te hebben om dezelve ten uitvoer te brengen jegens vreedzame Nederlanders of onderdanen van het Ryk der Nederlanden die ontmoet of gevonden worden in

het bedryven van koophandel of in de waarneming van zaken of belangen die niet door algemeen aangenomen en erkende wetten en regten verboden zyn aan onderdanen van neutrale mogendheden dewelke zich met de twisten en oorlogen van anderen niet bemoeien.

Ik protesteer dus tegen alle daden van geweld of mishandeling en tegen alle onregtvaardigheden welke Nederland-sche onderdanen in persoon of eigendommen, door of van wege uwe Excellentie mogten lyden of ondergaan; waarvoor, zoo wel als voor de gevolgen daarvan, uwe Excellentie verantwoordelyk gesteld wordt; terwyl ik aan my voorbehoud alle zoodanige maatregelen en stappen welke uwer Excellenties gedrag zoude kunnen noodzakelyk maken tot handhaving der waardigheid en regten van de Nederlandsche natie en tot bescherming van personen en eigendommen der onderdanen van dezelve.

Ik verblyf met alle consideratien.

2. Aan de hiervoren gemelde missive en bylaag derzelve, en aan ons daarop gegeren antwoord in de voorgaande afdeeling ter nedergesteld, by aanplakking op de gewone plaatsen, en door middel van de Curaçaosche Courant, publiciteit te geven, ten einde Nederlandsche onderdanen niet onbekend te laten met het hiervoren gemelde besluit hetwelk de Generaal en Chef van het Spaansche Leger op de vaste kust heeft kunnen goedvinden te nemen, noch met het gene wy dienaangaande aan zyne Excellentie hebben te kennen gegeven.

De Gouverneur voormeld,

CANTZILAAR.

Maracaibo, 30sten Oct.—De guerillas, welke naar de valei van Cucuta vertrokken waren zyn terug gekomen, en alle vaartuigen welke in de haven van Las Cachos waren, zyn naar beneden afgezakt.

Wy vernemen ook dat de troepen welke op weg waren naar Rio-de-la Hacha by het ontvangen der tyding dat aldaar zich eene aanzienlyk magt des vyands bevond, kunnen terug marsch naar deze stad hebben aangenomen.

Van de 500 mannen welke van hier naar Coro vertrokken zyn, hebben wy nog niets aangaande den uitslag hunner verrichtingen vernomen. De inwoners dezer stad betoonen hunne blydschap wegens de terugkering onder het Spaansch bestuur door het uitsteken van vlaggen uit de huizen en door des nachts danspartyen te geven.

Het leger van Morales groeit bestendig aan; dagelyks nemen van 25 á 30 mannen dienst onder hetzelfde.

Mito, 15den July.—Op den 8sten dezer naderde de vloot van Mehemment Ali Pacha, gekommandeerd door Ali Bey, het eiland Creta, deze vloot was zamengeteld uit 46 vaartuigen, van dewelke 6 Engelschen waren; zy verraste vóór Retino 8 Grieksche vaartuigen, maar slechts 2 werden genomen. Na dat de Turksche vloot voor Suda derzelyer stelling weder genomen had, om te bewerkstelligen de landing der troepen welke aan boord waren, ten getalle van 4000 mannen, van dewelke 800 ruitery waren.

Op den 13den streken de 6 Engelsche vaartuigen hunne vlag. Die zullen zonder twyfel dezelfde zyn met vele andere schepen van dezelfde natie verhuurd voor deze expeditie, en welke zoo de Turken zeiden, zy op elk oogenblik verwachten.

Op den 16den te vier uren 'smorgens, began een gedeelte van het leger hetwelk aan land was de bergen te beklimmen om de Grieken aantetasten, maar deze laatsten daalden af om hunne aanranders met een groot voordeel van stand te ontmoeten, zy vochten met de grootste woede by eene uitermate groote hitte, en onder een brandende zon; te 3 uren des nademiddags werden de Turken volkomenlyk verslagen. Het alarm weergalmdo door de vloot. De schrik werd algemeen, en de Turksche vloot zeilde naar deze haven.

NOTICE.

THE U. S. Ship Cyane, Captain Spence, will give convey to any American vessels that may be bound from this to Puerto Cabello or La Guayra.
Curaçao 10th Nov. 1822.

CURACAO.

vaartuigen in en uitgeklaard sedert onzelaatste
INGEKLAARD—NOVEMBER.

- | | | |
|-----------|----------------------------|------------------|
| 9. golet | Twee Vrienden, Thysen, | Aruba |
| — | Dorothea, Debrot, | Bonaire |
| 11. bark | Arzina, Leander, | Porto Rico |
| golet | Adella, Gregorio, | Spaansche kust |
| — | Liberal, Puigs, | Puerto Cabello |
| — | Atrevida, Guasp, | dito |
| — | La Maria, Aubin, jr. | Porto Rico |
| 12. — | Maria, Martis, | St. Thomas |
| 13. — | Brutus, Martin, | Maracaybo |
| lantje | Arrogante, Peres, | dito |
| 14. golet | Morgenstar, Craane, jr. | St. Domingo |
| 15. — | Chirub, Mason, | Baltimore |
| bark | Perseverance, Darry, | St. Bartholomeus |
| — | Vergenoeging, Coudeville, | Porto Rico |
| golet | Fisig, Ostolaza, | dito |
| brik | Ladies' Delight, Scribner, | New York |

UITGEKLAARD—NOVEMBER.

- | | | |
|-----------|------------------------|----------------|
| 9. golet | Leander, M'Foy, | Providence |
| — | Venice, Todd, | St. Thomas |
| bark | Leonora, Danies, | Spaansche kust |
| brik | Hippomenes, Bourne, | New York |
| 11. bark | Superior, Thomas, | St. Thomas |
| 13. golet | Twee Vrienden, Thysen, | Aruba |
| — | Frances, Seerward, | Norfolk |
| — | Maria, De Groot, | Bonaire |
| 14. — | Aruba Paket, Figaron, | Aruba |
| lantje | Arrojante, Perez, | Puerto Cabello |
| 15. bark | Pieter, Calvo, | Porto Rico |
| brik | Potomac, Richard, | Boston |

De Spaansche oorlogs brik Herkules, kap. Gavaso, en de schoener Constitution, luitenant Montojo, kwamen Zaterdag 11. van Puerto Cabello in deze haven aan, met de schoeners Liberal en Atrevida onder hun konvooi.

Op Zondag kwam het fregat Ligera, kommodore Laborde, ook van Puerto Cabello alhier aan.

Z. M.'s brik de Kemphaan, luitenant Hodsen, vertrok gisteren nadenmiddag naar La Guayra.

Met een vaartuig van Maracaybo zyn wy bevestigd geworden met een verhaal van de verrijtingen van gen. Morales, na de neming van die plaats; volgens de berichten die wy ontvangen hebben, en welke ons toeschynen nauwkeurig te zyn, schynt het dat de armee van Morales zeer vermeerderd is. Zyne magt bestaat uit 3200 man, en hy heeft 14 gewapende vaartuigen; buiten anderen welke hersteld waren tot den daadlyken dienst.

De Columbiaansche generaal Montilla, die laatst met 1300 man van Rio de la-Hacha vertrok, kwam den 4den October aan de overzijde van de rivier Sucui aan. Een officier werd met eene vrede vaas naar het hoofd kwartier van generaal Morales gezonden, eischende de nakoming der kapitulatie van het fortres St. Carlos, aangeaan met den luit. kol. Lebrun, en Natividad Villamil, bevelhebber van het fortres; eischende de goede behandeling der krygsgevangenen van generaal Morales, en verzoekende om de officieren te vergunnen de vrede vlag te voeren en vyftien dagen in Maracaybo te blyven. De gen. beantwoordde de eerste eisch met de vertooning eener kwitantie van kommodore Villamil van 4000 en eenige dollars, voor de overlevering van 200 geweren, 800 lb. kruid, en de twee gewapende schoeners, Sally en Perseverance, als ook de oorlogs brik Campiador. Op den tweeden eisch antwoordde generaal Morales, dat hy wist hoe zyne gevangenen te behandelen, en zoo als onze berichten ons melden, worden zy met de grootste menschlievendheid behandeld, en dat ieder die wilde vryen toegang tot hen had. In het verzoek wilde hy niet treden, en de officieren verlieten dadelijk Maracaybo.

Met een ander vaartuig van Maracaybo, (de schoener Brutus van hier) vernemen wy dat Z. B. M. fregat Sybell, kap. Rowley, by de bar aankwam op het oogenblik dat zy zeilde, en dat Z. M.'s brik de Zwaluwe, kap. Bodet, des anderen daags in de golf gezien werd.

De Columbiaansche schoener Elizabeth, werd eenige dagen geleden boven La Guayra door de Spaansche kaper de Esperanza genomen, en te Puerto Cabello opgebracht.

Met de aankomst der brik Ladies' Delight, kap. Scribner, met 21 dagen reis van N. York, ontvingen wy nieuwspapieren tot den 24sten van voorledene maand. Dezelve behelzen niets belangryks.

Wy vernemen van kapitein Scribner, dat toen hy New York verliet, de geene koorts in zoodanig eenen graad van woede was, dat het grootste gedeelte der inwoners verpligt was de schrikkelijke plaag te ontvlieden, en veiligheid in het laad te zoeken.

De brik Fanny, Baker, met 16 dagen reis van dit eiland, kwam op den 22sten laatstleden te New York aan.

Uit de grenzen van Spanje.—Wy vernemen van Bayonne van den 3den September, dat de brieven uit Saint Ander melding maken der ontdekking van eene zamenwering in die stad tegen het constitutioneele stelsel. Op den

25sten Augustus zyn er zes en dertig personen aangehouden en over zee naar het kasteel van St. Antonio te Corogne afgezonden.

Nieuwe vonnissen zyn te volgen op die, welke tegen den aartsbisschop van Saragoza, den bisschop van Malugo en Ceuta, den hertog de l'Infantado, den marquis de las Amarillas en den graaf d'Expeleta uitgesproken zyn.

Madrid, 29sten Aug.—De rust blyft steeds hier staande houden. De nieuwe regering geniet groote achting, schoon reeds eenige slecht gezinde personen over derzelver koelheid klagen. Vadillo, de nieuwe minister der kolonien, is pas hier aangekomen, en bekleedde terstond zynen post. De minister van oorlog en van genade en gerechtigheid, schynen regt uit te handelen, overeenkomstig der publieke gedachte.

De maatregelen van den minister van financiën geeft geene genoegzame voldoening. Inderdaad, zoo er geen vast stelsel daargesteld, en maatregelen gevonden worden, om eene geregelde belasting te heffen, zullen de zaken zich verwarren. Het is niet slechts de wederspannige provincien, welke reeds lang opgehouden hebben aan de publieke kas toe te brengen, maar byna, al de anderen toonen eene onwilligheid in dit opzigt; waarmede het gouvernement met de zelfde volkomenen ondergang bedreigd wordt.

Er wordt alhier voorbereidselen gemaakt om de Infantes van Portugal te ontvangen, die op Zondag zullen aankomen.

Londen, 4den Sept.—Er zyn brieven uit Lissabon tot den 1sten ontvangen geworden. De Portugesche expeditie stond op den 3den de Tagus te verlaten, bestaande uit Don Juan VI. van 74 stukken, twee korvetten, vier transport schepen hebbende aan boord 1200 man. Het vertrek derzelve was vertraagd, wyl de onderhandelaars van mondbehoefden en transporten hunne onderlinge verbintenissen nagekomen hebben.

Er komen by aanhouden vele passagiers van Rio Janeiro te Lissabon aan.

Men heeft een besluit afgekondigd behelzen, d'het verbod van invoer van vreemde brandewyn in de eilanden Madeira en Porto Santo.

Uit de New York Daily Advertiser van den 24sten October.

MEXICO.

De Philadelphia Gazette van Dingsdag behelst twee dokumenten, vertaald uit de Diario van Vera Cruz, van den 3den en 4den September 1822. Het eerste dokument behelst de gedachte van het gouvernement aan de soevereine Cortes, betrekkelijk het daarstellen van zekere byzondere gerechtshoven, in de hoofdstad en provincien, voor delteregtsstelling van die genen, die schuldig mogte bevonden worden, van verraad tegen den staat.

In dit dokument wordt gewag gemaakt dat zyne keizerlyke majesteit als vyanden van het land beschouwt, als aan verraad schuldig, en als verachtelyk in de oogden reden en gerechtigheid, niet alleen die genen, die tegen onze onafhankelyk en staatkundige vryheid zamen spannen, maar ook die genen die ontwerpen maken om het tegenwoordige, erkende en beëdigde gouvernement omver te werpen; die genen die inzigten hebben tegen den keizer, of tegen eenige der borgen die door het volk aangenomen, terstond na dat dezelve door de armee te Iguala afgekondigd zyn.

Welke van deze geheiligde ontwerpen kan vernietigd worden zonder de val van het gantsche gebouw met zich na te slepen, begravinge onder dezelve ruinen, die geheiligde vryheid, waarvoor onze voorouders zuchten, en welker wensch door de natuur in ieders boezem is ingeplant; die vryheid welke wy midden in de gevaaren verkregen hebben, en met onberekenbare opofferingen gekocht? Door een wonder der staatkunde, waren de verschillende magten van het gouvernement gescheiden; een beperkte monarchie daargesteld (ontwyfelbaar de beste vorm van het gouvernement) en den staat zoo gevestigd, als om deszelfs vastheid zoo wel als de rust en vrede van deszelfs burgers te verzekeren, zonder hen aan de beroertens der volks regering of aan de onheilen van willekeurige alleenheerschening bloot te stellen. Daarvoor elk individu, die eene eengezindheid zoude willen verstoren, welke onder de verscheidene takken moesten heerschen, en de basis is van algemeen geluk en voorspoed, zoude als een misdadiger en een wangedrog beschouwd, en terstond uit het gezellige leven verbannen worden, wiens vloek hy op zich door de zwaarste misdaden brengt.

Dit dokument eindigt met te melden dat "de keizer vast in de grondbeginselen, openlyk te Iguala verklaarde, en getrouw aan den eed dien hy verscheidene malen gedaan heeft, weder verklaart dat de borgen het kongres ondersteunt, en niet toelaten zullen, dat deszelfs gezag verkort worde."

Nu volgt een dokument eenigzints breedvoerig, van den raad des staats aan het soevereine kongres, aanbeveelende de daarstelling van een hooger gezag in de stad van Mexiko, en hoofdsteden, ter handhaving van orde. Het dokument behelst:—

Het volk van Mexiko zyn onlangs tot eene buitengewone maat aangehits geworden, de rust verstoord, het algemeene vertrouwen vernield,

en de inwoners door de vyanden van order verontrust. Men heeft gezegd, dat er talryke vergaderingen waren die eene republiek geëischt hebben, dat de stad dezelve heeft doen afkondigen, en dat een gedeelte van het leger aan derzelver kant was. Wat zou de beweegreden van die genen zyn, die zulke berichten smeden en uitstrooyen, slechts om verwarring onder het volk te brengen, om eene verdeling in de gevoelens te bewerken en eenen opstand te doen. Gelukkigly kwam het uit, dat die berichten valsch waren; maar de officieele bekendmakingen van het gouvernement aan den raad bewyzen, dat die geruchten eenig grond hadden. Er was inderdaad eene zamenwering in verscheidene steden en provincien van het ryk, tegen het keizerlyke gouvernement; en de mogelykheid doet ons vermoeden, dat er eene zamen spanning bestaat, voor het daarstellen eener republiek, en om de natie met eene schrikkelijke revolutie te ontstellen.

Aan de andere hand, heeft men het gebrek aan vertrouwen in het nationale kongres doen ontstaan, de leden werden verontrust. Men heeft gezegd dat er een oproer voorbereid was, om het kongres te ontbinden, om eene alleen heerschappy af te kondigen, en dat zelfs de personen der leden niet veilig waren. Op deze wyze heeft men getracht om de algemeene rust te verstoren, en die vrede goede, verstandhouding en eengezindheid te vernielen, welke onder de verschillende takken van het gouvernement zoude bestaan hebben, die vereenigd naar hetzelfde doel moesten streven, dat is de welvaart en geluk der natie.

De dwaasheid in de uitoefening der wetten, de dikwerf gedane roovery en moord in deze stad en andere steden van het ryk, de bandieten op de publieke wegen, en andere misdaden welke onder het volk heerschen, verstoren de rust en vernielen het algemeene vertrouwen, en het gebrek aan straffen, als het ware gesanctionneerd; dit alles bewyzen dat de uitoefening van regt is ontzenuwd, of liever, dat er geene regters, geene gerechtshoven noch gerechtigheid bestaan. Waarlyk, deze wanorder zyn tot zoodanig eene hoogte geklommen, dat er daarvoor geen hulpmiddel kan gevonden worden, noch in de daargestelde gerechtshoven of in de gewone wetten.

The Spanish brig of war Hercules, capt. Gavaso, and schooner Constitution, lieut. Montojo, arrived in this harbour on Saturday, from Puerto Cabello, with the schooners Liberal and Atrevida under convoy.

On Sunday the frigate Ligera, commodore Laborde, also arrived here from Puerto Cabello.

His Majesty's brig Kemphaan, lieut. Hodsen, sailed yesterday afternoon for La Guayra

Nº 814. ABSTRACT from the Journal kept by the Governor of Curaçao and its Dependencies, Bonaire and Aruba, 1822. November 5.

Having read a translation of a letter received yesterday from his Excellency the General in Chief of the Spanish army on the Main, dated Maracaybo, 18th of October, and also a document accompanying it, being a decree relative to the treatment which foreigners have to expect from the said General, if found in the service, or in territories in possession of the enemies of the Spanish nation, on the continent, as is expressed in the said decree. The latter and document are as follow:—

TRANSLATION.

National Army of Venezuela.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR!

With a view to prevent the injury to which foreigners are exposed, if found by my troops in the territories on the continent, which I am charged to subdue to the dependence of, and union with the Spanish nation to which they belong, I inclose herewith an authentic copy of the publication issued by me, after the taking of Maracaybo, in order that it may come to the knowledge of all persons under Your Excellency's government, and that I may be discharged from the duty of proceeding against them as is expressed above.

God preserve Your Excellency many years. Head-quarters, Maracaybo, Oct. 18, 1822.

(Signed) FRANCISCO T. MORALES.

To His Excellency the Rear Admiral, Governor of Curaçao and its Dependencies.

TRANSLATION.

Don Francisco Tomas Morales, Field Marshal of the National Armies, and Chief of the Army on the Spanish Main.

Whereas, notwithstanding the declaration of blockade issued against all ports on the Main, in possession of the disaffected party, many foreigners have resorted thither to assist in the rebellion, to carry on commerce, or to exercise some other profession, which has a pernicious influence on the government and lawful rights of the Spanish nation, as well as on the purity and sacredness of our holy religion, and the virtuous customs which prevailed in these happy territories.

Making use of the representation and power with which I am invested, and being myself highly interested in the maintenance of this most important and great matter, and no less in the re-establishment of the good national manners, which have been done away with by

the inconsiderate hand stretched out to the said foreigners.

I have this day decreed and ordered the following, to prevent such evils.

[Here follows the decree of the 15th September, published in our last]

It is found proper and understood:

1. To send said General in Chief the following answer, viz.

Curaçao, 5th November 1822.

The Rear Admiral, Governor of Curaçao and its dependencies.

To

His Excellency the General in Chief of the Spanish Army on the Main.

I had the honor, on the 4th inst. to receive your Excellency's letter of the 18th October, together with an authentic copy of your Excellency's decree, dated 15th Sept. ult. relative to the treatment which foreigners have to expect from your Excellency, as expressed in the said decree, if they are found in the service or in the territories in possession of the enemies of the Spanish nation on the Main.

I will not enter into the measures of policy and safety which your Excellency may think proper to adopt, wherever you have lawful authority, with regard to the rights of nations and warfare. I feel myself, however, in consequence of your Excellency's said decree, obliged to oppose those measures which may be made applicable to, or exercised on Dutch subjects, who may be found engaged in lawful trade, or in the peaceable prosecution of their profession.

I refer myself to what I have already stated with regard to the blockade, namely: I will not acknowledge any other than such as is declared in conformity to the laws of nations, and duly enforced.

With respect to the threatened proceedings. I most solemnly deny the right your Excellency presumes to have, of putting them in force against peaceable Dutchmen, subjects of the kingdom of the Netherlands, who may be found trafficking, or in the prosecution of their business or interests, which are not prohibited by laws and customs generally admitted and acknowledged by subjects of neutral powers, who do not interfere in the disputes or wars of others.

I thus protest against all and every act of violence or ill treatment—and against all injustice exercised by your Excellency on Dutch subjects, either in their persons or property; for which, and for the consequences thereof, I hold your Excellency responsible, whilst I reserve to myself all such measures and steps, which your Excellency's proceedings may render necessary for the maintenance of the dignity and rights of the Dutch nation, and for the protection of the persons and properties of her subjects.

I remain with all consideration.

2. To make known the above mentioned letter, with its annexed document, and our answer thereto, as given in the foregoing article, by publication in the usual manner, and through the medium of the Curaçao Gazette, in order that the said decree of the general in chief of the Spanish army on the Main, and our answer thereto, may come to the knowledge of all Dutch subjects.

The said Governor,

CANTZ'LAAR.

By an arrival from Maracaybo, we have been favored with an account of the operations of general Morales, subsequent to the capture of that place. It seems from the information we have received, and which we are inclined to consider correct, that the army of general Morales has considerably augmented. His force consists of 3200 men, and 14 armed vessels, besides others which are repairing for active service.

The Columbian general Montilla, who lately proceeded from Rio de la Hacha with 1300 men, arrived on the opposite side of the river Sucui, on the 4th of October. An officer was despatched to the head quarters of general Morales with a flag of truce, demanding the fulfilment of the capitulation castle of St Carlos, entered into between lieutenant-col. Lebrun, and Nativid Villamil, commander of the castle—the good treatment of the prisoners of war—and, to request general Morales to allow the officer bearing the flag of truce to remain fifteen days in Maracaybo. The general replied to the first demand by exhibiting the receipt of commandant Villamil, for 4000 and odd dollars, for the surrender of 200 muskets, 8 quintals of powder, and the two armed schooners Sally and Perseverance, as also the brig of war Campeador.—To the second demand general Morales answered, that he knew how to treat his prisoners, and as our informant states, he knows they were treated with the greatest humanity, and that all persons who wished had free access to them. To the request he did not accede, and the officer immediately left Maracaybo.

By another arrival from Maracaybo (the schooner Brutus of this port) we learn that H. B. M. frigate Sybell, capt. Rowley, arrived off the bar just as she was going out; and, that His Majesty's brig Swallow, capt. Bodel, was seen in the gulf the following day.

The Columbian schooner Elizabeth, was captured a few days ago to windward of La Guayra, by the Spanish privateer Esperanza, captain Heytman, and carried into Puerto Cabello.

By the brigantine Ladies' Delight, Scribner, 21 days from New York, we received papers to the 24th of last month. Their contents are not of much interest.

We learn by captain Scribner, that when he left New York, the yellow fever was raging to

such a degree, as to oblige the greater part of the inhabitants to fly from the dreadful scourge, and seek safety in the country.

The brig Fanny, Baker, 16 days from this island, arrived at New York on the 22d ult.

From the frontiers of Spain.—We learn from Bayonne of Sept. 3d. that letters from Saint Ander, announce the discovery of a conspiracy in that town against the constitutional system. Thirty six persons were arrested August 25th, and sent by sea to the castle of Saint Antonio at Carogne.

New sentences of exile are to follow those which have been passed against the archbishop of Saragoza, the bishops of Malaga and Ceuta, the duke de l'Infantado, the marquess de las Amarillas, and the count d'Espeleta.

Madrid, Aug. 29.—Tranquillity continues to prevail here. The new ministry enjoys great esteem though some evil minded persons already complain of its apathy. Vadillo, the new minister of the colonies, has just arrived, and immediately entered on his office. The minister of war and of grace and justice, seems to act frankly, in agreement with public opinion.

The measures of the minister of finance do not give so much satisfaction. In fact, unless a stable and solid system is established, and means found to raise the taxes regularly, every thing will be embarrassed. It is not only the revolted provinces, which have long since ceased to contribute to the public treasury, but almost all others show a backwardness in this respect, which threatens to lead the government to its total ruin.

Preparations are making here to receive the Infanta of Portugal, who will arrive on Sunday.

London, Sept. 4.—Letters from Lisbon to the 1st are received. The Portuguese expedition to Bahia was to leave the Tagus on the 3d, consisting of Don Juan VI. of 74 guns, two corvettes, four transports, having on board 1200 men. It had been delayed in consequence of the contractors for provisions and transports not having complied with their respective engagements.

Numerous passengers continued to arrive at Lisbon from Rio Janeiro.

A decree has been published to prohibit the importation of foreign brandies into the islands of Madeira and Porto Santo.

FROM LONDON PAPERS.

THE KING'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Aug. 17.—His majesty has expressed the greatest satisfaction at his reception yesterday, on his landing, and the appearance of this city and its inhabitants. His majesty was much delighted with the view of Leith.—In his progress from the point at which he first caught a full view of the multitudes that had assembled to greet him on his arrival, he was constantly making observations on the clean and orderly appearance of his Scottish subjects—"There seems," said he, "not to be a rag in all Edinburgh. I always considered the Scots to be a proud people, and I have now found that they have good reason to be proud. I see a round me a nation who in their dress and deportment are all ladies and gentlemen.

THE LEVEE.—His majesty arrived in town from Dalkeith early this morning in his travelling chariot and four horses, accompanied by the marquis of Conyngham and the earl of Winchilsea, and alighted at Holyrood House, at a quarter past ten o'clock, preparatory to the levee which was this day opened at twelve o'clock.—The equipages were numerous and splendid, and the whole display carried with it such an air of imposing grandeur as perhaps has never before been witnessed in Scotland upon a similar occasion. All the nobility and superior rank which Scotland can boast attended in a style of varied elegance and fashion, from the embroidered coat to the tartan habit. Crowds of naval and military officers came in splendid uniforms, and many of them decorated with orders. Physicians, lawyers, and clergymen, poured in, at the heels of provosts, bailies, deacons, and deans of guild, while numerous country squires found themselves for the first time of their lives in court habiliments, and strutted on towards the presence chamber. The last public reception at Holyrood House was by prince Charles Stuart in 1745, when the principal inhabitants were called upon to pay their assessments to enable that adventurer to attack the throne of his present majesty's grandfather. The very tartans that now decorate the chieftains who are doing homage to the king, were at that time worn by persons who were chivalrously engaged in promoting the interests of the unfortunate man whose success must have involved the ruin of the house of Brunswick. The day was favorable the ceremony went off well, and the people seemed upon the whole to be very much delighted.

THE ILLUMINATION—Even this was highly characteristic of the Spirit of Caledonia, it was the most general and the most splendid that we ever witnessed. Excepting at the public buildings, the houses of official persons, the apartments of clubs and societies, and the houses of a few private individuals, the abode of peer and burgher were illuminated in the same style, and with the same brilliance. Natives and visitors, two hundred thousand of every rank, age, and sex, thronged the streets to such a degree, that it was difficult in many of them to get a

sight either of the pavement or the carriage way. It seemed as if the "Auld lang syne" of a king's being in Scotland, had brought back the "Auld lang syne" of manners, and at the same time preserved, in all their extent and effect, the modern elegance and modern splendour.

THE DRAWING-ROOM.—This day, (Aug. 20) the king held the drawing room at Holyrood palace, and after a lapse of nearly two centuries, this ancient edifice, where often "feasted the chiefs of Scotland's power," became again the centre of splendour and chivalrous gaiety. The court yard and quadrangle displayed the usual attendants in their state liveries, troops of dragoons kept the avenues to the palace open for privileged company. The archers remained as a guard of honour in the corridors, and highland and lowland uniforms combined to give the gay relief of the tartan hues to the gloomy shadows of the doric pilasters which once with

"Dazzling lamps from gallery gay,

"Cast on the court a dancing ray;

"Here to the harp did minstrels sing—

"There ladies touched a softer string."

So early as 11 o'clock the company were setting down. It is needless to state they consisted of the principal part of the nobility and gentry of Scotland. The gentlemen were mostly in military dresses; but the ladies looked to great advantage: they are in general taller than the ladies of England, and their rich plumes of ostrich feathers were exhibited with superior effect. The dresses were mostly white satin, statefully ornamented with a profusion of lams. There were about 3,000 personages at court.—The king arrived at half past two o'clock in his travelling chariot, drawn by six horses from Dalkeith. His majesty wore a full field marshal's uniform. The ladies who were presented, exceeded 800; and the number of gentlemen cannot be estimated at less than 1000. His majesty conversed familiarly with several of the ladies, and saluted them all in turn. Not less than one thousand of them, including dames and young damsels, came in labial contact with his majesty. The presentations closed at twenty minutes before four o'clock, when his majesty departed for Dalkeith, highly gratified, as we are informed, with the display of Scottish beauty. On Sunday his majesty hears divine service in the High Church.

GRAND PROCESSION FROM HOLYROOD TO THE CASTLE.—Early this morning (Aug. 23) the preparations commenced.—All the incorporated trades in the city, of every order and description, assembled at their ordinary place of meeting, arrayed in their distinctive badges. Scaffoldings were erected for the lord provost and magistrates opposite to the Royal Exchange; and to the left of them were also balconies for the College of Justice, the Senatus Academicus, and the clergymen of the city. On the top of the Royal Exchange, a position was destined for the peeresses—there was a most brilliant collection of beauty, heightened by all the charms of elegant habilitment. It would be needless, however, to dwell on the nature or propriety of the arrangements. They were the results of sound sense, and admirably calculated for preserving decorum among the myriads who were drawn together, and at the same time afforded his majesty a full display of his people. The number of the crowd cannot be estimated even by round numbers. In the long line from Holyrood to the Castle-hill, about a mile in length, not one window was empty. In addition to crowded windows, balconies were erected against the houses in every place where this could be done with safety and advantage—these too were crammed. But even these receptacles, which might be supposed to contain ample space, and verge enough for every spectator, were not sufficient; and recourse was had to house-tops, the steeples of churches, &c. To such giddy heights many females had the temerity to ascend. His majesty arrived in this travelling carriage at a quarter after two o'clock, and in a short time got into the carriage in which he was to make his progress. The king was dressed in a full marshal's uniform, and looked remarkably well. His majesty was attended in his carriage during the procession, by earl Cathcart and the duke of Argyle, which latter bore his baton of office, as hereditary master of the household. Immediate orders were then issued, notwithstanding the wetness of the day, for the procession to set out. The military bands struck up "God save the King;" the troops saluted, and expresses were despatched from Holyrood to the Castle, to announce that his majesty was in the act of leaving the palace.

[Here follows an account of the order in which the procession was marshalled, but we have not room to insert it. It must have been grand even beyond description.]

On arriving at the castle his majesty alighted on a platform, covered with crimson cloth, and walked into the castle, where he got into another carriage, which had been sent forward to prevent the passing over the drawbridge. After passing the inner barrier on foot, his majesty drove up to the half moon battery, where a spacious platform had been erected, and covered with scarlet cloth, on which his majesty alighted. The state carriage then approached, and the lord provost, uncovered, along with the magistrates, rose from their seats and made a low obeisance to his majesty, who looked out of the carriage and bowed twice in the handsomest manner. Turning towards the other side, he recognised the beauty of Scotland in the same

style, with his hand on his heart. It is needless to mention with what fervent and loud acclamations this gracious token of regard was received; handkerchiefs, shawls, scarfs, parasols, waved in the air above the female throng; and hats, umbrellas, and every thing portable, accompanied by astounding huzzas, marked the applause of the other sex. His majesty's arrival on the platform was notified by the thunder of artillery which roared from the battlements, the sound of which was reverberated with tremendous echoes from Calton-hill, Salisbury Craigs, Leith fort, and the ships in the harbour. The king repeatedly took off his hat while on the platform, and waved it to the people, who returned with acclamations this mark of the royal condescension. The sight of his majesty on the platform, who stood by himself, produced a magic effect. His majesty stood, notwithstanding the pelting of the rain, with his head uncovered, his hands lifted up in wonder and admiration; and returned, in his own graceful style, the salutations of the people who thronged the hill. What must have been his majesty's feelings at that moment! Ours were a mixture of love, of gratitude, and of admiration, in which we feel assured every soul around us participated. The king expressed his highest satisfaction at the conduct of the people and the order of the procession. When on the platform he said to captain Fergusson, the keeper of the Regalia—"Fergusson, this is the grandest sight my eyes ever beheld;" and he repeated the same language to the officers in the castle. Although his majesty could not observe the beautiful regularity of the streets, from the gloominess of the day, yet he saw through the dim distance the bold features and grand outline of the surrounding scene, which is of vast magnificence, and one of the finest spectacles nature and art combined every presented to the eye of wonder and admiration. After descending from the platform, his majesty returned to his carriage and drove to the lieutenant governor's house, where a collation had been prepared.—His majesty presently afterwards got into his carriage, and returned with the procession in the same array, through Bank-street, over the earthen Mound, along Prince's-street, Waterloo-place, and the Calton, to Holyrood House.

THE PEERS BALL.—Last night (Aug 23) the fashionable world enjoyed the splendid ball given by the peers of Scotland to his majesty. The company began to arrive at eight o'clock. The ladies were elegantly attired in the dresses which they had worn at the drawing room: white satin, embroidered muslin, and rich plumes of ostrich feathers, with the brilliant additions of diamond aigrettes and necklaces, shone richly amid a gay and beautiful assembly. The gentlemen were mostly attired in naval and military uniforms, and the national garb; the highland tartan was never displayed to more advantage. The duke of Argyle, as chief of the Campbell clans, wore the dark green plaid of his native hills, and the black polished belt from which his claymore was suspended, had the ducal coronet, with other ornaments, ingeniously worked upon it in silver and gold. His air and mien were characteristic of all that the mind is disposed to associate with exalted rank, ambitious of distinctive greatness from feudal attributes. The same may be said of the duke of Hamilton, who also was arrayed in tartan, richly adorned, and various other personages of note wore the costume of the mountains in conspicuous display. Besides the two noblemen just mentioned, we observed in the room, the duke of Athol, lord Melville, the earl of Lauderdale, the earl of Rosebery, lord Aboyne, the young duke of Buccleugh, and his uncle, lord Montague, the earl of Breadalbane, the marquis of Tweeddale, the earl of Fife, &c. In short, to continue the catalogue would be only to go over the whole list of the Scotch peerage, for scarcely any were absent of those at present residing in the country. By nine o'clock the rooms were completely filled, and the downy feathers which now reclined to and fro in mid air, with the mingling darker hues of the other sex, and the sheen of tartan and gold lace and ribbon, and star and spangle waved "Like wave with crest of sparkling foam." The king arrived about half-past nine o'clock, attended by the duke of Dorset, and several noblemen and gentlemen *en suite*. His majesty was hailed with enthusiastic cheering from the throng outside, and received with respectful obeisances by the company within.—He was dressed in a field marshal's uniform, and appeared in excellent spirits. Immediately on his arrival the ball was opened by a reel, which was succeeded by a country dance, both of which, from the spirit with which they were executed, and the sprightly airs that were played, his majesty seemed to witness with much pleasure, and frequently kept time to the notes of the music. His majesty was most affable and polite to all within his observation, and in walking along the room, in the most friendly manner shook hands with many of the noblemen and gentlemen present, and also paid the most marked attention to several ladies, with whom he conversed for some time. The dancing of the reels appeared to give him most delight, as he stood nearly half an hour witnessing the agile and spirited movements of the different dancers. A lady and gentleman, in a Highland dress, danced a strathspey with much taste, which his majesty so greatly admired, that he clapped his hands in token of approbation. His majesty remained for a few minutes past 11, when he retired; and entering his carriage, set off for Dalkeith. A crowd was collected in front of the Assembly-rooms, who cheered his majesty as he entered and retired

from the rooms; and in all the streets through which the royal carriage passed, it was loudly cheered by the people. The rooms were beautifully fitted up and decorated for the occasion.

GRAND MILITARY REVIEW.—This forenoon (Aug. 24) a grand review of all the cavalry and yeomanry took place on Portobello sands. The troops were drawn out in a line of two men deep, extending in length about two miles. The Celts, and Highlanders, in the respective garbs of their clans, were drawn up at one end of the sands. About 1800 carriages were wheeled in rapid succession to the ground, most of which were open. Every vehicle displayed elegance, beauty, and fashion. At one o'clock, a royal salute announced the arrival of his majesty. He was dressed in a field marshal's uniform, and mounted on a superb grey Arabian, finely caparisoned, which he bestrode with his accustomed elegance and ease. His majesty, along with the staff, and many noblemen, proceeded along the line in front of the troops, the band playing "God save the king," while the pipers of the highland clans and Celtic society struck up alternately such inspiring airs as were suited to the occasion. The different corps then passed his majesty in review.—After going through some few evolutions, which they executed with great precision, the whole dispersed by different routes, and his majesty having complimented the commanding officers on the high state of discipline of their several corps, entered his carriage at two o'clock, the guns on the adjacent hills firing a royal salute.

THE CIVIC BANQUET.—The king dined last night (Aug. 24.) with the lord provost and corporation of this city, in the Parliament House. At a quarter past six o'clock all the nobility, and as large a portion of the gentry as could well be accommodated, were seated in the banqueting room. At half past six o'clock a herald entered, and the cry was general along the tables, "The king is come." Soon after his majesty entered in a full field marshal's uniform, decorated with the Order of the Thistle, and attended by all the officers of the royal household. The anthem of "God save the King" was struck up as his majesty entered the room. He saluted several personages whom he recognised in the room, and then took his seat under the canopy provided for his majesty's reception. His majesty was supported on his right by the Lord Provost, the duke of Hamilton, and the duke of Argyle; and on his left by the earl of Errol, hereditary high constable of Scotland, the duke of Athol, and the marquis of Queensberry. Sir Walter Scott acted as croupier, or principal steward. There were also present at the royal table—The earl of Morison, lord Melville, the Lord President, Lord Justice Clerk, admiral Sir John Beresford, Sir Thomas Bradford, commander of the forces; the marquis of Graham, lord Cathcart, the marquis of Tweeddale, the Lord Advocate, the duke of Dorset, the marquis of Winchester, and lord Glenlyon. While so many of his distinguished subjects were feasting in his presence, his majesty partook very sparingly of the viands laid before him, and entered occasionally into conversation with the Lord Provost and the earl of Errol. At a quarter before 7 o'clock the company commenced dinner, and this enjoyment of corporate hospitality lasted until near 8 o'clock. As soon as the cloth was removed, *non nobis domine*, was performed in an impressive manner by Mr. Magrath (who directed the vocal arrangements), Mr. Swift, Mr. Lees, and several amateurs, who lent their assistance on this occasion. At a quarter past eight o'clock a gentleman, attended by two pages, (the son and nephew of Sir Walter Scott,) and kneeling, presented his majesty with a silver ewer and basin, in which the king dipped his fingers and bowed. The Lord Provost then rose to propose the health of his majesty, which he prefaced in these words—"My lords and gentlemen, I have the honour of proposing the health of his majesty, who has this day done us the high honour of his presence, and, together with his most gracious visit to our country, thereby conferred a signal mark of distinction on his good town of Edinburgh, which will never—never be obliterated from the memory of the present generation." This toast was received with a simultaneous burst of cheers. The king rose amid the applause with a countenance expressive of deep emotion. His majesty's attitude commanded immediate silence. "I am," said the king, "quite unable to express my sense of the gratitude which I owe to the people of this country; but I beg to assure them, that I shall ever remember, as one of the proudest moments of my life, the day I came among them, and the gratifying reception which they gave me. I return you, my Lord Provost, my lords, and gentlemen, my warmest thanks for your attention this day; and I can assure you with truth, with earnestness, and sincerity, that I shall never forget your dutiful attention to me upon my visit to Scotland, and particularly the pleasure I have derived from dining in your hall this day. I am highly satisfied with your attentions; and without farther ceremony drink to all your good healths." Loud greetings hailed his majesty's speech, and the band played up "God save the King," which was afterwards sung by the vocal gentlemen present. The healths of the dukes of York and Clarence, and the army and navy, followed, and were loudly cheered. His majesty again rose, and his attitude equally commanded silence, while he addressed the company as follows:—"I take this opportunity, my lords and gentlemen, of proposing the health of the Lord Provost, Sir William Arbuthnot, *baronet*, and the corporation of Edinburgh."

Upon his majesty naming the Lord Provost by the title of baronet, that officer dropped on his knees, and kissed the king's hand, which was held out to him at the moment. This gracious manner of giving additional rank to the chief officer of the corporation was also loudly applauded by the company, and his majesty repeatedly bowed in acknowledgment. The king soon after rose and said, "I have one more toast to give, in which I trust you will join me, and it is—Health to the chieftains and clans, and God Almighty bless the Land of Cakes.—Drink this three times three gentlemen." His majesty's command was obeyed with enthusiasm; but to the regret of the company, the king immediately departed at ten minutes past nine o'clock. His majesty was loudly cheered as he withdrew, and attended to his carriage by the Lord Provost, and the principal officers of state. The chief magistrate soon returned, attended by the chief noblemen; his majesty's seat under the canopy was removed, and the Lord Provost took the chair, amid the applause of the meeting. His lordship presided for the remainder of the evening, and various other toasts and sentiments were drunk with enthusiasm. At a late hour the company broke up, after having enjoyed, to the full extent, the festivities of the night.

CALEDONIAN HUNT'S BALL.—Last night (Aug. 25) the ball, given by the members of the Caledonian Hunt in honour of his majesty, took place at the Assembly-rooms in George street. The internal arrangements and decorations were almost precisely the same as at the peers' ball. The long list of fashionables, too, who attended, included, with few exceptions, all those who were present on the former occasion. His majesty came in from Dalkeith in his travelling carriage, escorted by a guard of cavalry, and entered the ball-room at half-past nine o'clock, preceded by the committee of the hunt and the great officers of his household. As he passed through the long line of distinguished personages that had formed to the right and left of the door, he bowed repeatedly, and addressed a few words to particular individuals whom he recognised. There was in his manner an air of kindness and condescension apparently unfeigned, though it might have been only the result of that high degree of polished gracefulness which his majesty can so readily assume, when he thinks proper. After "God save the King" was played, numerous groups were at once seen on "the light fantastic toe," and his majesty again witnessed, with obvious enjoyment, the merry evolutions of the Scotch reel. Dancing was kept up with some partial intermissions during the hour and a half that his majesty remained. His majesty retired about eleven o'clock, and as the royal carriage drove off loud cheers were heard all along the streets.

THE THEATRE.—Last night (Aug 27.) the king honoured the theatre with his presence.—The king arrived at the theatre a few minutes after eight o'clock, and was conducted to his box by Mr. Murray, the manager. The loudest acclamations hailed the king's arrival. The company rose, and the gentlemen stood with their heads uncovered, except Glengarry, the Highland Chieftain, who did not remove his bonnet, until the cry (particularly from the gallery) was deafening. He then complied with the popular wish. It appears, however, that Glengarry was as anxious as any other person to pay homage to the king; but assumes (or is entitled to) some old "clan" right of wearing his bonnet as "King of the Isles." As these clans have been abolished by act of parliament, their representatives are perhaps more jealous of antiquated and absurd rights. His majesty, who was dressed in a military uniform, was accompanied by the dukes of Montrose, Argyle, and Dorset, the marquis of Winchester, earls Cathcart and Errol, lords Glenlyon and William Bentinck, and several of his majesty's equerries and household. The orchestra and the whole of the performers immediately struck up the anthem of *God save the king*, (which was also repeated at the end of the performance).—His majesty seemed to pay great attention to the performance, parts of which he repeatedly applauded, and particularly Mr. H. Siddons, in the character of *Diana Vernon*, and also the songs of Mr. Hackel. The king laughed heartily at some of the peculiarities of *Baillie Nicol Jarvie* (Mr. Mackay.) When the *Baillie* advises captain Thornton not to put too much trust in his highlanders, and says, that "though they may give ane another a stab wi' a dirk, or a slash wi' a claymore, they're aye sure to join, in the lang run, against a' them wha hae purses in their pockets and *brecks on their hinder ends*." His majesty laughed immoderately at this character of the highlanders, who had during his royal visit pressed around his majesty with so much devotion. The praises of the duke of Argyle by the *Baillie* were also caught by the audience, and applied with great zeal to the descendant of *Maccallummore*, the present duke, who attended his majesty. Soon after 10 o'clock the performance concluded. A scramble then took place as his majesty was withdrawing, for the satin bill which was provided for the king. Lord F. Conyngham, however, seized it and presented it to a lady in the adjoining box, who was engaged in the previous unequal struggle of endeavouring to obtain it. To-morrow his majesty will honour the earl of Hopetoun with his company at a *dejeuner a la fourchette*, where the principal nobility will be entertained under marquees on the lawn. His majesty will then embark at the Queensferry, on board the royal yacht; but will not, it is said, sail down the Firth of Forth until Friday morning.